

Greek Language Derived from Turkish... Why Is This Obvious Fact Not Seen?

Kaan Arslanoğlu

May 31, 2024

It is clearly seen when compared to the Swadesh list of 207 basic words that Greek is derived from Turkish. The compliance rate is at least 50.25 percent, possibly even higher. This rate is too high to prove the partnership of at least 3 thousand years ago.

So, why hasn't this obvious truth been seen for hundreds of years? In fact, many authors saw this / see this. But they are censored. It is considered a shame to see this with the systematic and organized work of tens of thousands of academics who have become scholars and experts as if not to see or show these things. It will seem very strange to many of you, but it is true. Read the article a little and you will see.

How can that magnificent Greek language, which founded the entire European civilization, be compared to the paltry Turkish... How can Greek Civilization be tarnished with the names of those barbarians who did not contribute the slightest to civilization!

Why did Greek derive from Turkish? Because there was **Pelasg (Balak)** in those lands before Helen. Pelasgians were a branch of the Turkic **Sakas**. They left their mark on many names in the region. Palestine, Philadelphia... These are deformation of the name Pelasg (A. Atabek). They were there in Greece before Hellens, in fact there were other Turanians before them.

Greek is derived from Turkish, because there was a Turanian language first. Actually, there is probably no such thing as Helen, I think they are Turanians

too. The name **Helen** comes from the Turkish word '**kalık**' (**halk**) (people) (Atabek).

These are '**Thracian**', '**Etruscan**', '**Troy**', '**Dravit**'... This is the wisdom of God!..

The names of all ancient tribes are Turan, Turk, Turkish... 'Saka', 'Sumer', 'Hatti', 'Balak', 'Varang', 'Viking', 'Saxon', 'Gothic'...

THE EVIDENCES ARE STRONG

The commonality of Turkish with each of the so-called Indo-European languages is more intense than the commonality between most of these languages. 50 percent is conclusive evidence that leaves no room for debate. The so-called Indo-European languages are connected to each other laterally, while Turkish is below all of them, connected from the bottom.

Well, couldn't Turkish have taken these words from Greek and Latin? It absolutely cannot be. Because when you remove these, there is no Turkish left. Something more certain: Central-Far Asian and Siberian Turks have been speaking this language for thousands of years. Latin, English, Greek, German never came there; but the Turks of Asia went to Europe and Greece thousands of years ago and formed those peoples. Now genetics also proves this.

Martin Bernal wrote in "**Black Athena**" that the Ancient Greek Civilization was a copy of the Ancient Egyptian, Phoenician, Arab and Semitic civilizations. He stated that there are many Arabic roots in Greek. Yes, there are many words with Arabic roots in Greek. But if Bernal had searched for Turkish roots within Greek, he would have found them several times more than that.

LET'S TAKE a LOOK at THE HISTORY of RACISM in LINGUISTICS

In the mid-19th century, J. Oppert and F. Lenormant, two of the greatest archaeologist historians of the time, wrote separately that the Sumerian language and script were Turanic and Turkic. Great panic among colonialist European ideologists! How could barbarian Turks establish the world's first and greatest civilization? Later L. Woolley said the same thing. Like the "a German, a French and an English" joke... But if also a Turk joined the joke, the outcome could be disastrous.

The French academy convened. Their leader was **Ernest Renan**. In his report dated 1873, he clearly said the following: If those who put forward this claim prove that the Turks, who did not establish any civilization throughout history but only destroyed it, established greater civilizations than the Aryans and Semites, only then we will believe these documents... The power of the evidence is must be appropriate to the improbable nature of the outcome...

In other words, Monsieur Renan required something huge to be fully proven in order for him to accept a simple, small reality put before him. He thought this was impossible from the beginning. Can racist prejudices ever be changed by scientific evidence? Moreover, what he did not want to see, has been proven many times throughout history. Many Turkish civilizations were already superior to other civilizations of the time. (Appendix 1)

The mindset of most of today's European social scientist has not changed one bit. Anyone who talks about Turks or Turans should be excommunicated immediately!..

This was the last work of Fritz Hommel: 200 Sumerian words emerged from Turkish (one of the important scholars of the time). And later he also fell victim to excommunication. Then Noah Kramer...

Mario Alinei, who was considered one of the most important linguists in the world in the middle of the last century and was the president of many international linguistic associations, was suddenly forgotten when he wrote the book "Etruscans are Turks".

Long ago, bitter fate also struck Edward John Payne. This important historian wrote that the Turanians were absolute dominant in the civilized world of Europe and Asia in prehistory. He died suspiciously on a winter day and his body was found in a river.

What about the tragic death of Vladislav Illic Svitic in a traffic accident at the age of thirty-two? In opposition to the Indo-European theory, an alternative root language family, including Turkish, was established in the Soviet Union: the Nostratic theory. His work was left unfinished in 1966. Years later, Vladimir Dibo published them. Who knows what the original work was like? Sergey Starostin, who later worked on the same subject, also died of heart disease at the age of fifty-two.

Olcas Süleyman wrote books in the 70s that revealed the internal logic of languages and showed the Turkish roots in world languages. What he wrote was banned. He was threatened and harassed.

There are others... For example, the works of Atatürk, who founded the Republic of Türkiye, on language and history were banned and forgotten as soon as he died...

So, where are we now as the world linguistics family?

We have to prove again that everything that was previously known to be Turkish and then rejected by everyone is Turkish. It's frustrating for the point of human intelligence, but fun to challenge it.

For example, the Scythians, whom everyone knew that they were Turks 200 years ago. Thanks to the tremendous developments in science, it is now known that they are Indo-Europeans, not Turks. Now, we have to prove again that these people (who spoke Turkish, lived in Turkish culture with Turkish terms, and had Turkish genetics) was Turks. Thank goodness for people like Ernest Renan!

Distance to: Scythian(Eastern)		Distance to: Scythian_RUS_Urals	
0.20158286	Turkish_Northwest	0.17845379	Turkish_Northwest
0.20302875	Turkish_Balikesir	0.17991265	Turkish_Balikesir
0.20618284	Turkish_South	0.18214701	Turkish_South
0.20723334	Turkish_Southwest	0.18328878	Turkish_Southwest
0.20954082	Turkish_Aydin	0.18579173	Turkish_Aydin
0.21668677	Turkish_North	0.19335582	Turkish_North
0.22146377	Turkish_Rumeli	0.19903243	Turkish_Rumeli
0.22891066	Turkish_Deliorman	0.20734266	Turkish_Deliorman
0.23519326	Turkish_Central	0.21189568	Turkish_Central
0.24200028	Turkish_Adana	0.21913726	Turkish_Adana
0.24607882	Iranian_Bandari	0.22314925	Iranian_Bandari
0.24999195	Iranian_Persian_Shiraz	0.22699710	Iranian_Persian_Shiraz
0.25088753	Iranian_Fars	0.22800572	Iranian_Fars
0.25883304	Iranian_Zoroastrian	0.23614431	Iranian_Zoroastrian
0.26509968	Iranian_Mazandarani	0.24242489	Iranian_Mazandarani
0.26553123	Iranian_Lor	0.24251753	Iranian_Lor
0.27026185	Kurdish	0.24727521	Kurdish

Like many other prejudices or blind beliefs, the Indo-European thesis is a cult around which prejudices cluster. The quantity and quality of evidence to the contrary cannot shatter this belief. Whatever evidence you show, they will say

"this is not important, that is important". If you show that too, they will say "no, the real thing is the other one". If you prove the opposite of the last one as well, they won't look. They don't read. You couldn't convince me, they say.

Until the 20th century, significant scientists of the Western world acknowledged and wrote that in the early ages, the dominant ethnic groups in Europe and Asia were primarily the Turanian (Turkic) peoples... (Sturlessen, Monmouth, Tafur, Lorentine, Cahun, James Fergusson, Boxhorn, Tordesillas, Dallaway etc.) There was no doubt that the Scythians were Turkic. The Dravidians (**Turağut**) were also a branch of the Turanians. Heinrich G. Ewald, showing the morphological similarity of Altaic, Indo-European, Semitic languages. R. Caldwell, the founder of Dravatology, also grouped Dravitan languages, Semitic languages and Altaic languages into the "Saka" family.

But whatever happened, when the Indo-European racism prevailed, it emerged. No one mentioned the Turanians anymore, the name Turk was considered an insult. However, all the terms of the Indo-European theory are rooted in Turkish. They cannot erase this. All the Indo-Europeans bear Turkish stamps on their foreheads. It's not about any branches of the Turanians, it's about just Turkish, which is at the root.

HERE IS THE LINGUISTICAL EVIDENCE

Below is the list. I only included words that were compatible. 138 words out of 207 are similar. I gave one point to some, half a point to some, and no points to some possible partnerships. The result was this: 50.25 ... The English-Greek partnership is around 30 percent.

When looking at words, it is necessary to pay attention to the root. It's not actually a difficult job, it requires a little effort and experience. A normal

intelligence can see these. Some certain prefixes, front sounds, some suffixes will be known and removed. Some very simple laws of sound change will be known... Knowing five or six of them is enough. For example, the initial 'S' law, for example the B-F-M-P-V transition law...

I haven't specifically scanned a Greek dictionary yet. However, from what I came across while scanning other languages and from various sources, I already have about 700 common Greek-Turkish old words. I didn't stop with the Swadesh list, I put some of them at the end.

SWADESH LIST (207) Greek **bold**, Turkish **red** ones

I - **ego** – Turkish '**ög**' (mind, consciousness) ... (0.5)

You (singular) - **eseis, se, sis** – **sen** (1)

We - **emeis** – **biz, miz** (1)

You (plural) - **eseis, se, sis** – **siz** (1)

Who - **poi, poios** (alleged root '**kwo**') – **kim** ... Turkish question component '**mu**' > **poi** (0.5)

Where – **pou** – **nerede**? Turkish question component '**mu**' > **poi**

Here - **edo** – **bura, bura-da** (0.5)

Not - **den, oxi (ohi)** - **değil, yoh, yok** > **ohi** (1)

All - **ola, oli** - **aluan** (Kirghiz), **kolbo** (Altai – Radloff)), **ol** (be all, complete, ripen) (1)

Many - **polla, poli** - **bol** (1)

Other - **alla** – **el** (beyond, foreign) (1)

One - **enas** – **ön, öng** (fore, front, first) (0.5)

Two - **dyo** - **tüng, tüngai** (Teleud - Radloff); **du, dgu** (Altaic – Starostin) (1)

Four - **tesseris, tetra** – **dört** (1)

Five - **pente** – **beş** (**penç**: Persian Turkish, **pençe**: claw) (1)

Big - **megalo** - **mangga** (Altai - Starostin, Bomhard); **makta** (Radloff – praise, exaltation) (the root of all them ‘**beg, bey**’: **big**) (1)

Long - **makris** – **büyük**; **mag, mangga** (Altaic) (0.5)

Wide - **platis** – **apalak** (big baby)

Thick - **piknos** - **pek** (1)

Small - **mikro** - **makar** (Kirghiz – Radloff), **bika** (Altai – Svitich) (1)

Short - **mikros, kontos** - **bika, küçük, kısqa, kısa, makar, kıntır** (mean) (0.5)

Narrow - **stenos (s-tenos)** – **dar, sıkı ... yinc, ince** > thin, s-tenos ...

Thin - **lignos, ishnos** - **yinc, yincge, ince** > **ishnos**, lignos, thin (0.5)

Woman - **gyni** – ‘**cin**’: person; **hanım** > **gyni** (1)

Man - **andros, atomo** – **adam** (Turkish Arabic) (0.5)

Child - **paidi** - **bala** (child), **potalak** (bear or big dog child) / **polos**: animal child (0.5)

Wife - **gynaika** - ‘**cin**’: person; **hanım** (1)

Mother - **mitera, mana** – They come from Turkish ‘**ana, uma** (mother); ‘**meme**’ (breast) (1)

Father - **pateras** – **ata, baba** ... **Papas** (priest) < **baba** (1)

Animal - **zoo** – **sağ** (live, alive, living) (0.5)

Louse - **pseira** - **bit, pire** (**bürge** - flea) (0.5)

Worm - **skouluki** - **solucan** (0.5)

Tree – **dendro** – Old Turkish '**tura**': beam, column; '**terek**' (tree) (0.5)

Fruit - **karpos** – Turkish '**karpuz**': watermelon (0.5)

Seed - **sporos, fytra** – '**bit, bitki**': sprout, plant (0.5)

Leaf - **fyllo** – **yaprak, pul**... Old Turkish **palağ** > **fyllo** (Adnan Atabek) (1)

Bark – **crousta**... **cortex** - **kurut** (crust, bark) (1)

Root - **riza** – Old Turkish '**örk**' > riza, root (**-k** > -s, -z, -t rule - Atabek) (1)

Flower - **louloudi** - **lale, lal, al**: tulip, red, red (Turkish Persian Arabic) ... The root is Turkish '**al**': red (0.5)

Grass - **grasid, votano, chorto** - **kurıt** (Chuvash); **karut** (herb, grass); **çayır; bitki** > **votano**... (1)

Rope - **skoini** - **sicim** (0.5)

Skin - **derma** - **deri** (1)

Bone - **osto, kokkalo, kokalo** – **söyük, sök, aşık, kemik, kıkırdak** (cartilage) (1)

Hair (and 'feather') - **tricha** – **tüg, tüy** (0.5) (0.5)

Fat - **lipos, ladi** – **yağ** (**Y** > **L**) (?)

Egg - **avgo, oon** – **ovum** (Latin), **yumurta, oğul** (swarm)

Horn - **korna, kerato** – Turkish '**horek**' > **keras, kerat** (-k > -s, -t) > **horn**:

boynuz (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic ***k-hir-a** (horn, head, skull, crown of head - A. Bomhard); Turkish '**kurtak**': horn pipe, Kipchak '**kyrtyk**' (horn - Rasanen) (1)

Tail - **oura** – **kuyruk, kudruk** > cauda (Latin)

Head - **kefali** – **kafa**; proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard)... It makes a cluster with Turkish '**kap, kapak, kof**' ... (1)

Eye – **oftalmos, optikos** – Turkish '**ob**' (hole, skull cavity) ...

Mouth - **stoma** – **ağız, damak** (palate, lining of the mouth) (Initial empty 'S' law... In some Western words those start with 'S', but not all, the Turkish root is seen when the initial 'S' is removed. I have more than 100 samples.) (1)

Tooth – **donti, dent** – In many languages they are similar. The root is Old Turkish '**tiş, diş, didik**' ... (1)

Tongue - **glossa** - **keleci** (word, saying – A. Atabek), **kelam** (word – Turkish Arabic) (0.5)

Guts – **kouragio** – **karın** (abdomen) (0.5)

Foot – **podi** – **ayak, but, adak, pati** (1)

Leg - **podi** – **bacak, but, adak**, potential '**padak**' (1)

Knee - **gony, gonato** - **yincür** (joint - Kisamov); '**incik**': knee, ankle, and between these... (0.5)

Hand – **cheri, keri** – '**kari**' (arm, hand); '**kariş**' (hand) (1)

Heart - **kardia** – Old Turkish '**cörök**' (**yürek**) (1)

Nose: **rhin, rhino** – **burun** (1)

to spit - **souvla** – **salya** (saliva) ... notice that Turkish ‘**su**’ (water), and ‘**sal**’ (release, excretion) roots ... (1)

to vomit - **xerno** – **kus** (1)

to blow - **pligma, fyso, fysima** - **üfle** (yan-fukh – Arabic) (1)

to breathe – **anapnoi, pnoi** - **nefes** (Arabic Turkish) (0.5)

to laugh - **gelo** – **kül, gül, gülmek** (1)

to hear - **akouo** – Old Turkish ‘**ku**’ (sound, voice) root, **kulak** (ear) ... (1)

to know – **gno, gnorizo, xero** – Old Turkish ‘**kan**’ (to know); **kur** (imagine) (1)

to fear - **fovos, fovia, fobi** – Greek goddess of fear ‘**Gorgon**’ < **korku** (fear) (0.5)

to live - **zo, zeis, bios** – **sağ, sağlık, büyü, bitki, bit** (alive, living, grow, plant, sprout) (1)

to kill – **skotono** – ‘S’ law: ‘qutil’ (Arabic), **katl-etmek**... The root is Old Turkish ‘**kat**’, ‘**kıl**’ (**kes**) (cut, kill) ... (1)

to fight – **kavgas, pali** – **kavga, patak** (battle)... Likely it’s root is Turkish ‘**kap**’, ‘**kapış**’ (grab, fight) ... **kapga** ... (1)

to hunt - **kynigo** – **ang, angci** (0.5)

to hit - **souxé** – Old Turkish ‘**sok**’: hit, strike (1)

to cut - **tomi, kopso** – **kes, kopar** (cut, break off) (0.5)

to split - **diairesi (di-air)** (split in two) – **ayır, adır** (split) (0.5)

to scratch - **gratsouniá, xýsimo** – **kert, kaz** (1)

to dig – **skapto, skavo** – **kaz, kovuk yap** ... Arabic ‘hafr’ (**hafriyat**) (0.5)

to swim - **zali** - **yüzmek, sal** (raft)

to walk - **perpato** - Old Turkish '**but**', '**adak**' and potential '**padak**': foot ...
'**Patika**': path (0.5)

to come - **ela, na erto** – **gel, er, eriş** (come, reach) (1)

to sit - **kathízo, pozáro, káthimai** - **otur**

to stand - **stékomai, antécho, stéko** – **dikil, dik** ('S' law) (1)

to turn - **strofi, tropi** – **dön, döndür, tur, turla** (1)

to fall - **ptosis** (p-tos-is) – **tüş, düş** (fall) (0.5)

to give - **dino** – **ver, donat** (give, grant, equip, dress up) (1)

to squeeze - **sfiksimo** – **sık, sıkmak, kıs, kısmak** (0.5)

to rub - **tripsimo** – **sürt, ov, tara** (comb, sweep) (0.5)

to wash – **plysi, plyno** – '**ba, bu, bal**' Old Turkish 'water' ... are related to 'wash'
... (0.5)

to pull - **tracto, travo, travixte** – **çek, tart, tartmak** (pull up) (0.5)

to push - **sproxte, othisi** – **it, itmek** > othisi (1)

to sew - **ravo, rapto** – Arabic Turkish '**rabt, rabıta**': attach, nexus / **ravo** < **ör, örgü** (knit, weave) (1)

to count – **aritmo, metro** – **art, artma, artırma, artı, artuk** (increase, plus,
numerically increased, add) (0.5)

to say - **leno, lego; diigomai, diig** (tell) – **de, demek, söyle** (0.5)

to sing - **tragoudó, psállo, ádo** – **ıra, ayt, söyle** (0.5)

to play - **paizo** - **pyala, pyele** (Altaic Turkish – play – Radloff) (1)

float - **floter** – Arabic ‘yatfu’ (yat-fu); may be related to Old Turkish ‘**bal**’: water root ...

to flow - **ekroi, roi** – **ak, akmak, ır, ırmak** (0.5)

to freeze - **pagoma, pixi** – **donmak, buz** (ice) > **pixi** (0.5)

to tie - **deso** - Sanskrit ‘**dyati**’ > **tie** > **tüg, düğüm** = deso (-g > -s) (1)

Moon – **selini, Selene (luna)** – **ay**, Old Turkish ‘**ay tolinı**’, ‘**tolunay**’ > **luna**

Star - **asteri** – Turkish ‘**-tır**’ suffix, ‘**tız**’ suffix: star, celestial body ... **Erentir, İştär, yıldız** (A. Atabek) (1)

Sky – **ouranos** – **üren, evren** (universe, cosmos) (0.5)

Rain - **vrochi, vreche** – **boran, yağmur** (0.5)

River – **potami, ryaki** – Uyghur ‘**but**’: water; **ır, ırmak** (flow, river) > **ryaki** (1)

Lake - **limni** – **öllü, ilay, ilai, göl** (0.5)

Sea - **thalassa** – **Talas, talay, deniz**... Sanskrit ‘**Dalai**’ < **talay, Talas** > thalasso (1)

Sand – **ammos, choma** (soil) – **kum, ‘humus**’ (Turkish Latin) (1)

Earth - **geo, gi, xira, chora** – **yer, kır** (1)

Cloud - **nefo, nefeloma** – ‘nebula’ (Latin), **bulut** (Turkish ‘**bu, ba, bal, bul, bug**’ ‘water’ root (1)

Fog - **omichli** – ‘**pus**’, ‘**mus**’, ‘**sis**’ ... (1)

Ice - **pagos** – **buz** (1)

Fire - **pyre, pyrkagia** – Old Turkish '**bur**': fire, flame, **parla** (1)

to burn - **kalo** - '**kala**', '**kalat**' (Altai, Teleud, Kirghiz) (burn, fire); **cılı**: (Kirghiz) **sıcak** (Radloff) (1)

Road - **tropos, dromos** – **yol, tarik** (Turkish Arabic), **doğru** (through) (1)

Mountain - **oros** – **Toros** (a mountain); Chuvash '**tar**': hill, mountain; Turkish '**or**': fortified place, castle, **Ural** (mountain) (1)

Red – **erytros, kokkinos** – **irenk, renk** (red, colour); **kök boya** (madder, red madder) (0.5)

Green - **chloro** (yellowish green) – '**kula**' yellowish horse colour

Black - **melano** – **bula, bele** (mudding, smear, dirtying) (0.5)

Night - **nychta** – *noche* (Esp.), '*oichei*' (Kelt)... All of them are related to Turkish '**keçe, gece, geçe**' (late, late time, night) (K-G > N rule) (1)

Year - **kronos** – '**kur**' (circle, round) (0.5)

Warm – **zestos, thermos** – **sıcak** > *zestos* (-k > s, t law); **thermo** 'terra' < **torpak** (soil, earth) (1)

Cold - **kryo** – *soğuk*, Turkish '**kar**' (snow), '**kır**' (white), '**kırağı**' (frost) ... (0.5)

New - **neos** – **yeni, yengi** (Y > N); '**naa**' (Hakas Turkish- new) (1)

Old – **ilikiomenes, gerikos, gerontikos** – **uluğ, kart, karı** (old) (1)

Good - **kala, kalos, eu** – **kayra** (grace), **eu** < **iyi** (good) (1)

Bad - **kakos, pathos** – Altaic '**bed**' (bad) > *pathos* (Radloff); **kaka** (child language) = **kaka, kakos** (0.5)

Round - **gyros** - **kur** (DLT): circle (1)

Sharp - **aichmiros**, **oxys**, **kopteros** – **keskin**, **uç** / **oxys**, **aichmiros** < **keskin**, **uç**
(apex, cusp) / **kop** (hill, mountain) (0.5)

Dull – **amvlys** (am-vlys) – **bileysiz** / Turkish '**biley**': sharpen (0.5)

Smooth - **leios** – **tüz**, **düz** (**tüz** > **leios** T > L rule) (0.5)

Dry - **ksiros**, **xiros** – **kuru** (1)

Correct - **orthos** – **doğru**, **düzgün**, the root is Turkish '**orta**' (middle, medium, central, fair) > **orthos** (1)

Near - **konta**, **engys**, **peri** – **kenar**, **engiz** (Kirghiz – into), **beri** (1)

Far - **makria** – **ıra**, **ırak** (0.5)

Right - **dikaioma**, **dexia**, **dikio** – **doğru** (right, correct); **dik** (upright) (0.5)

At - **sto**, **sti** – **de**, **da** (1)

in - **en** – **in** (go down, go into a hole); **engiz**, **ingiz** (go into) (0.5)

Because - **aitía**, **aítio**, **dioti** - **ötrü**, **ötürü** (1)

Name – **onoma** – **ün**, **an**, **nam**, **san** (0.5)

ADDITIONAL LIST

Diakopsei: **kopar** (break off) / Grafa: **kara**, **karala** (write) / Skafos: **kap** (vessel) /

Efkolos: **kolay** (easy) / Diskolia: **kolay değil** (difficult) / Arma: **araba** (car) /

Malakos: **mılık** (soft) / Pseudo: **sahte** (lie, false) / Achos: **acı** (ache) / Acro: **uç**

(point) / Agros: **karık**, **akar** (field) / Genos: **can**, **kan** (gene) / Arkhaikos: **arka**

(back) / Archy: **erk** (energy, power) / Aule: **ağıl** (pen) / Bacchus: **bağcı** (vignerone)

/ Myelos: **meyin**, **beyin** (brain) / Kosta: **kaş**, **kıdı**, **kıyı** (coast) / Khimos: **kımız**

(chemic) / Demon: **tamu** / Demos: **teba** (public) / Theos: **Tengri** / Dactilo: **dokun** (touch) / Eklektikos: **eklemeli** / Eros: **er** / Ethos: **et, etmek** / Ecto: **ek** / Hiper: **kabar, köp, köpür...** / Furnos: **fırın** (oven) / Gonia: **yön, kenar** (direction) / Gymnasion: **giyimsiz** (uncloth) / Elixir: **sihir** / İatri: **otacı** / İdea: **ıduq** / İeros: **uğurlu** (lucky) / İso: **eş, eşit** / Mimicos: **im, imleme** / Polis: **balığ** (city) / Sacrum: **sokum** / Soma: **som** / Sophia: **saf** / Klep: **çal, çapul** (steal, loot) / Stigma: **dikme** / Taberna: **tavar** (wealth, property) / Techne: **tekne** / Tigris: **tekir** / Topos: **tepe, toprak** / Typos: **tamga, tapga** / Tarthos: **tortu** (sediment) / Alogo: **alaşa, ulak** (horse) / Gata: **kedı** (cat) / Chalyvas: **çelik** (steel) / Koraki: **karga** (crow) / Dapedo: **daban** (floor) / Oisia: **öz** (essence) / Prota: **bir** (first) / Fiton: **bitki** (plant) / Geros: **sert, hartı** (hard) / Omos: **omuz** (shoulder) / Sycnos: **sık** (frequent) ...

APPENDIX (1)

JOURNAL ASIATIQUE / RAPPORT Sur Les Travaux Du Conseil De La Societe
Asiatique / Pendant L'annee 1872-1873 / Juin 1873 / Par M. Ernest Renan

(...) Les savants voues aux etudes assyriennes ont aborde cette annee des problemes importants, et en particulier la question de cette langue sumerienne ou accadienne, qui n'est peut etre pas pres d'etre resolue.

(...) M. Lenormant a repris la question avec etendue dans ses Etudes accadiennes, et croit pouvoir nous donner une grammaire de cette langue enigmatique, qu'il rapporte aux idiomes dits touraniens, entendant par la ce qu'on appelle en d'autres termes les langues tartares, surtout les dialectes dialectes ougro-finnois, turcs, mongols, tougouses. Qu'il y ait eu Babylonie, avant l'arrivee des Semites et des Aryens, une civilisation complete; que cette civilisation ait possede en propr et tres-probablement cree l'ecriture dite cuneiforme, c'est ce dont personne ne doute aujourd'hui. Si l'on prend le mot

touranien comme synonyme de ce qui n'est ni semitique, ni aryen l' expression est alors exacte; mais nous n'y voyons pas grand avantage. Une classification des animaux en poissons, mammiferes, et ce qui n'est ni poisson, ni mammifere, aurait peu d'emploi dans la science. Que si l'on entend touranien dans le sens etroit et qu'on r'attache cette antique substruction de la civilisation savante de Babylone aux races turques, finnoises, hongroises, a des races, en un mot, qui n'ont guere su que detruire et qui ne se sont jamais cree une ciyilisation propre, nous avouons que cela nous etonne.

Le vrai peut quelquefois n'etre pas vraiaemblable, et si l'on nous prouve que ce sont des Turcs, des Finnois, des Hongrois qui ont fonde la plus puissante et la plus intelligente des civilisation ante-semitiques et ante-aryennes, nous croirons; toute consideration a priori doit etre subordonnee aux preuves a posteriori. Mais la force de ces preuves doit etre en proportion de ce que le resultat a d'improbable. Ajoutons cependant que M. Oppert semble professer une opinion peu e'loignee de celle de M. Lenormant.

APPENDIX (2) / FOR MORE SAMPLES:

DICTIONARY OF TURKISH ROOTS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES

https://www.academia.edu/111458574/DICTIONARY_OF_TURKISH_ROOTS_IN_WESTERN_LANGUAGES